more unfortunate predictions than those of Bonaparte, except indeed those of the opposition here.

Whilst all is joy and enthusiasm in Russia, the spirit of hatred and revenge is fermenting in Prussia; and little is required to raise not only Prussia, but all the North of Germany, against the French. In some parts of Prussia, the peasants kill the French straggglers, just as the Russian peasants do in Russia.

GOTTENBERG, JAN. 16. It is positively stated that Koningsburg is in possession of the Russians; and that Macdonald had quitted his army. [*After the desertion of the Prussians, he had very little of an army to leave.*]

LONDON, JAN. 27.

A new army of 60,000 men was forming on the Oder, to be composed of the skeleton corps, and new recruits of the *Confederation of the Rhine.*

FRENCH GENERALS

The Russian official accounts give the names of *Fifteen* Generals of Division, *Twenty-two* Generals of Brigade, Count Sanson, Director-General of Military Supplies, another General of the Staff and several others of important grades, taken prisoners by them. The *Dignitaries*, commanding corps, were very fortunate in escaping, as their Emperor did, in whole skins.—They had the controul of all the surviving horses, and took good care to save *Number One*, whatever became of the hindmost.

The wrecks of the French Army under Murat, were retiring on the Oder—The H. Q were said to be at Frankfort.

All the North were enlivened with the hope of the speedy annihilation of the Continental System, and the return of Commerce and Prosperity. In Westphalia and Cassel, the abhorrence of the BONAPARTES, (and they are cursed with the fool of the family for their king) is openly avowed.

Prince Kurakin, a Russian Envoy, arrived at Vienna, the 24th December, and had an audience with the Emperor, and the Minister of State. Russia offers Austria, on condition of her dissolving her connection with France, 200,000 men to defend the Austrian Territory, and 100,000 to assist in restoring the Austrian former possessions in Italy—The proposition was strenuously opposed by Otto, the French Envoy.

The Cossacks are to be recompensed for their services, by the grant of additional privileges; and in return have offered to bring 40,000 fresh troops into the field under their beloved leader, Prince Platoff.

The veteran Platoff has been created a Prince of the Empire; and Count Wittgenstein, whose sword was his only patrimony, has been presented with a valuable Estate.—The Prince of Smolensko has been created a Knight of the first class.

Advices from St. Petersburg describe the great joy which animated the Russian people on their victories.—Voluntary subscriptions were rapidly pouring in; and the peasants were every where anxious to be enrolled in the army.

By the last Mail.

COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON-CITY, MARCH 25.

THE news from the North West is not as gratifying as we could have wished. The expedition sent out by Gen. Harrison, under the command of Capt. Langham, for the purpose of destroying the shipping at Malden, and returned, having found the ice so far open as to defeat their object.

Gen. Harrison himself was, at the last accounts, traversing the state of Ohio, with the view of making arrangements, it was said, for the spring campaign. Under present circumstances, we imagine [illegible] have remained with the [illegible] deed, the breaking [illegible] have prevented for the present the approach of a British force. Of the danger from that quarter, however, the Secretary had better information than we can boast of.

Correspondence with France.—We do not believe that our Government have yet received information of the state in which the negotiation was left by Mr. Barlow. We believe, too, official accounts of his death has yet reached us; but though we can be [illegible] certainty of the melancholy fact. The progress of Madison's views seems [illegible] we have before stated, as to [illegible] of the opportunity of appointing a person to take charge of the [illegible] the nation with that government.

In the present critical state of our relations with France, it would [illegible] to Mr. Barlow will be immediately appointed, if he be not already designated. Russia has fixed, with what attorney we [illegible] say, WILLIAM [illegible] new [illegible] first [illegible] the [illegible] a [illegible] Sweden [illegible] Denmark [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr.

hich they severally stamp upon the
lity system of Jeffersonian Madiso-
an restrictions, ought to drive our
resent rulers into obscurity and dis-
race. No fairer parallel between
defatism and Jeffersonism can be
awn, than the catalogue of victories
sed as the fruits of the former, and
e wretched disasters and disgrace on
ich, as the offspring of the latter. Had
e naval policy of the several administra-
ons been carried into effect, the
hesapeake and the Delaware would
t have been blocked up by three or
. 74's, and half a dozen frigates, nor
whole trade of Virginia, Maryland,
laware and Pennsylvania completely
stroyed, nor would the coasting trad
this State and Connecticut have
en so completely cut up as it is now
by two privateers,—a brig of 18, and
schooner of 5 guns.

om Bell's (London) Weekly Mes-
senger.

rospects from the Russian Victories.

THERE is frequently an infinite ut-
y in looking back upon a state of
ngs which is not only of the greatest
esent importance, but is necessarily
foundation for future action. The
events have passed so rapidly before
eyes, as rather to appeal to our pas-
ns than to our judgments.—Every
e is too much struck with wonder, or
p ssed with thankfulness, to possess
s cool faculties of judging and reason-
g—and therefore, if this question
ould be put to any one—What is it
at you infer or expect for the future
om what has passed? no one, we be-
ve, could give a very distinct answer.
he worst possible moment indeed for
exercise of the judgment, is during
e commotion of the passions.

The first main feature in the late
ents is this very strong one—namely,
we have seen, as it were before our
n eyes, the destruction of one of the
s enormous armies which modern
rope has known, or modern conquer-
has ever been able to collect. And
s destruction has been infinitely more
plete, than any human hand could
ve made it.—It has not been by fire
d sword—and by battle and defeat, but
the premature inclemency of the
asons. The army of Crassus was o-
whelmed in the Parthian Deserts—
e army of Cambyses, if traditionary
tory may be relied on, perished near
e Temple Oasis—but these are two rare
amples, in the long period of nearly
ee thousand years. But modern his-
y has not an example of Forty Thou-
nd Cavalry perishing on the roads of
vilized Country, in ten days. And
Annals can furnish a parallel to the
ent—of such an army being in the
l career of victory in one week, and,
the following week, a fugitive from
ecipsed enemy. Is it not as evi-
ent as that light proceeds from the
n, that the whole power of Russia
s totally unequal to this effort, and
at her empire and independence have
en saved by the Supreme Disposer of
ngs and Kingdoms? And what ren-
rs this most striking event still more
markable, is this consideration—that
e climate of Russia, like all the high
tudes, is according to its ordinary
d general course, so thoroughly re-
lar and periodical, that the days of one
ter almost exactly answer to those
another; and that the coming and
nclusion of the frosts may be nearly
exactly foretold, as the rising and
tting of the sun. How did it happen
erefore, that at this particular period,
hen the fate of empires depended upon
, this regular course of the season and
mperature was broken through, and
e Winter began with a most pre-
ture severity? Can there be but one
swer—a direct Act, that it was the
y Will of Providence, to preserve
e Russian nation.

Our own history presents another
ng exemplification of what we shall term
direct and special interposition.—
ng Second of Spain collected a
t and army for the sub-
gation of England—and England also
s preparations. Rain,
Winter now, by the breath
s nostrils. The Armada was destroy-
, to the last timber—and with
circumstances of the same catas-
ophe as that of Napoleon! Has
e escaped?

Before however, to the gross
of the Almighty operat
events. The first great
ed the Russians to retreat
ing the Winter, was the
ty, or the
arrest the progress an
ng the Russians to
The Russians
ed the
ed and
ces of the
They had thus interposed a
ld Wall between their country
ces, and when the
Winter began with
ere the
ed—for
principle to
no way to account
which is strictly defensive.
ssion by the usual practice
who has always carried
the enemy's country, that
knowledge and experience have
recognized the truth of this maxim.—
And Russia, moreover, was so thoroughly exhausted, that there was absolutely no further means of supply for either of the armies, when in motion. Kutusoff, therefore, by carrying the war into Poland and Prussia, has at the same time broken new ground, and found new means. His former operations, wonderfully quick as they actually were, must necessarily have been impeded by the difficulty of feeding such an immense body of men. This difficulty is now over. He is in the midst of the magazines of the enemy.—He is in the midst of a country unexhausted by the ravages of the war, and where the consumption of armies is unknown.—This is a very main consideration with respect to the question of the actual strength and efficacy of the Russian Armies, and whether their condition be such as to enable them to advance.

It is another most important point that the inhabitants of the countries into which they have passed, and indeed, universally, all the people of the Continent, are friendly to the Russians, and most decided well-wishers and zealous assistants to their cause. The Prussian people seem to have the same feeling and the same sentiments with their army. The principal cause of this general favour to the Russians, is in the increased facility it affords them with respect to the supply of their armies, and, still more, that it cuts off so many former resources of the enemy.

But though the present power of France be thus humbled, and though the circumstances of the Emperor Alexander be so much improved, we must be careful not to prepare disappointment for ourselves, by expecting impossibilities.

The Emperor Alexander, having gone in person to Wilna, will doubtless employ his residence in that city, in confirming and establishing the points which he has actually gained.—He cannot do better than to conciliate the Poles, and for this purpose there is one ready way,—that of restoring their Independent Government, under Russian protection. There never was, (all the late acts of Bonaparte,) a more base invasion of national independence, than what was accomplished by the union of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, in the partition of Poland. And Russia can never expect the good wishes, the hearty concurrence, or even the quiet forgiveness of the Poles, till she divests herself of what she violently robbed them. The conduct of Russia to Poland, was an exact parallel with that of Bonaparte to Spain; and what effect can be expected from the manifestoes of the Emperor Alexander in Poland, against the unprovoked ambition of Napoleon, whilst the Poles, in their own dismembered territory, can thus reply to Russia and the Emperor,—Look at your own acts,—look at the spoil of your mother the Empress Catharine, who, interposing herself as an arbitress in our domestic quarrels, finished the dispute by combining with two neighbouring Sovereigns, and dividing our country amongst them and Russia.

We must express our warmest wishes, therefore, that the Emperor Alexander will not leave Wilna, till he has restored the independence of Poland and more particularly encouraged the rising spirit in the Prussian and German States, who are already weary of the reflected splendor of belonging to the French Great Monarchy, and who remember, with anxious regret, the milder dominion of the House of Austria, under which the German league originally rose, and under which it flourished for so many centuries.—The Confederation of the Rhine is entirely a new name, and therefore is regarded with those feelings which belong to novelties, after their variety has been experienced.

At the late session of the Supreme Judicial Court in this town, Mr RICHARD K RANDOLPH, was admitted and sworn an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, to practice in the Courts of this State.

PROX

FOR GENERAL OFFICERS, FOR 1813.

Friends of PEACE, UNION, and COMMERCE.

HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM JONES, Esq.
For GOVERNOR.

THE HONORABLE
SIMEON MARTIN, Esq.
LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

Nicholas Brown, Esq. 1st Senator.
James Rivera, Esq. 2d Senator.
Benjamin Gardiner, Esq. 3d Senator.
Joseph Peckham, Esq. 4th Senator.
Robert Hazard, Esq. 5th Senator.
Edward Manton, Esq. 6th Senator.
William D'Wolf, Esq. 7th Senator.
Nicholas C. North, Esq. 8th Senator.
Peleg Hazard, Esq. 9th Senator.
William Rhodes, Esq. 10th Senator.
Samuel Eddy, Esq. *Secretary.*
James Burrill, jun. Esq.
Attorney-General.
William Ennis, Esq. *Gen. Treasurer.*

Died,

In this town on the 28th ult. Mrs. SYLVIA PHILLIPS, widow of Mr. Joseph Phillips, in the 77th year of her age.

In Franklin, (Con.) on the 29th ult. BENJAMIN P. KINGSBURY, son of Col. Jacob Kingsbury, aged 6 months.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
April 3, 1813.

Arrived at this port on Wednesday afternoon last, the sloop Yankee, Capt. Hussey.—The Yankee was bound from Nantucket for New-York, but on Wednesday morning she was cut out of Holmes's Hole by a fishing smack, (which had been taken the day previous by the privateer brig John Sherbrooke) and three men put on board, leaving Capt's Hussey and Paddock, one mate, (a Portuguese) and a boy.—They then stood for the brig (which was not in sight) and in one hour after being captured Capt's. Hussey and Paddock succeeded in re-capturing their sloop, after a severe contest of 15 minutes; the privateers-men were all armed with pistols and cutlasses.—On Capt H's first boarding the prize-master, he cried for quarter, which was granted him, and while Capt. H. was endeavouring to rescue Capt. Paddock from the attacks of the other two, the villain came treacherously behind him and struck him on the head with a cutlass.—After Capt. H. had rescued Capt. Paddock, he again subdued him, when he again begged for his life, which was granted.—Capt's Hussey and Paddock maintained the contest alone, unarmed, against the three privateers-men, and are severely wounded, particularly Capt. Paddock, whose head and hand are badly cut.—They are however recovering.

The smack cut out of Holmes's Hole, at the same time, a sch'r from Hallowell for Bristol, with lumber.

It is with regret we have to state the capture of the Packet Sloop Fame, Capt. Walden.—She sailed from this port on Wednesday morning last for New York, with a cargo on freight, valued at about $ 5000, and the same afternoon she was fired at, and chased on shore on Charlestown Beach, near Watch-hill light-house, by the British privateer brig John Sherbrooke, (late the privateer Thorn, of Marblehead) John Freeman, commander, mounting 18 long nines and 150 men, from Halifax.—Capt. Warden, crew and passengers, (except one) immediately landed on the beach, which the privateer manned her boats, took possession of the Packet, and succeeded in getting her off in 15 minutes after she struck, and stood on the southward with her. The privateer captured the same afternoon, a sloop bound to Connecticut, loaded with molasses.—Since which she is said to have made several other captures.

A Sch'r, supposed to be the British privateer Retaliation, of 5 guns, was seen off Point Judith yesterday morning, standing to the eastward.—The privateer brig John Sherbrooke, was seen on Thursday afternoon, between Block-Island and Montaug, having two sloops in company.

The Ship Wm. & Henry, Hudson, of this port, arrived at Lisbon Feb. 17th. from Norfork.

The ship Volant, Capt. Pearly, from France for Boston, has been captured by the British sloop of war Curlew. It is said the Volant and her cargo was valued at from 6 to 700,000 dollars, and owned in Boston.

The ship Citizen, Croudhill, of Georgetown, from St. Ubes for Alexandria, with salt, was *captured and sunk by the French frigate La Gloire*, the 14th Jan. lat. 34, lon. 19.—The crew of the Citizen were put on board a small Portuguese vessel, which was stripped of every thing of value and set to sea in a starving condition, but fortunately they arrived at Madeira.—Part of the crew arrived at Boston on Wednesday last from Madeira.

A GARDENER WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire a person acquainted with raising common Kitchen Garden Articles, and taking care of such a Garden during the season.—Good wages will be given, and payment made from time to time, as required.—He has also 3 or 4 Milch Cows for sale.

SAMUEL ELAM.

Portsmouth, April 1, 1813.

FOR SALE, or RENT,

THE House, out houses and garden Lot, lately occupied by Col *James Potter*, adjoining the estate of C. C. Hoskins, in Bridge-street—the Garden is furnished with a variety of fruit trees, shrubs, &c.—*Also*, The Grafton House and Lot, adjoining said lot on the north.—Enquire of John L. Boss, jun'r or

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, April 1.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M. at
CRANSTON & SHAW's OFFICE.

7 Hhds. W. I. 4th proof Rum.
24 do. 3d do.—22 do. 2d do.
9 pipes best Spanish Brandy.
15 do. Gin (Pawtuxet)
13 do. Hibbert's best brown stout.
26 hhds. Bristol Porter.
10 do. Muscovado Sugar.
12 bbls. do. do.
12 hampers cider—12 boxes pipes.
2000 lb. coffee—50 boxes chocolate.
8 bbls. Irish beef.
20 do. English Flour.
6 bales Cotton—50 do. cassia.
10 chests Souchong Tea.

Together with a great variety of other Groceries.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*
Newport, April 3.

To be Sold at Public Auction.

On MONDAY, April 5, at X o'clock, at the House of R BARKER, near the State-House, (if not before sold at private sale.)

A VARIETY of articles, such as Chaises, sleighs, a cart, cow and calf, and many other articles

Newport, April 3

To be LET at Public Auction.

On the 5th day of the 4th month, called April 1813.

THE Stalls in the Ferry-wharf and Brick Market-houses, on the premises, beginning at the Ferry-wharf market, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, The Town Marsh will be Let, directly after the disposal of the stalls aforesaid, at said Brick-market.—For further particulars, enquire of SILAS DEAN, Auctioneer, or CLARKE RODMAN, Town-Treasurer.

Newport, 1st of 4th mo.

To be SOLD at Public Auction,

On MONDAY, *April 12, 1813, at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises.*

SIXTY Acres of Land, situated in Tiverton, adjoining the main road to Boston, and about 50 rods from the stone Bridge.—Said Land comprises mowing and pasturing land, with a quantity of wood land.—For further particulars, enquire of

JOSEPH DURFEE, 2d.

Tiverton, April 1.

CIDER.

THE Subscriber has for sale, Thirty Barrels superior CIDER, which is excellent for bottling.

ROBERT STEVENS.

Newport, April 3,

State of Rhode-Island & Providence Plantations.

In General Assembly, February Session, A. D. 1813.

"*An Act to authorize the Providence Insurance Company to reduce their capital to the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars.*"

BE *it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is hereby enacted*, That said PROVIDENCE INSURANCE COMPANY be, and they are hereby authorized to reduce their capital stock to the sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars, and that the balance of their present capital, after deducting said sum of Seventy Thousand Dollars, shall be paid out to the Stockholders in said Company according to such votes and orders as the Directors of said company shall make and pass.

And be it further enacted, That said Company may at any time hereafter increase their said capital to any sum not exceeding the sum limited in their charter, and that this act be published for three weeks successively in one of the newspapers printed at Newport, and one printed at Providence.

A true Copy:—Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

Washington, ss. Clerk's Office, Supreme Judicial Court, March 24, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS ABIGAIL POTTER wife of Abraham Potter (a man of colour) of South Kingstown in the county of Washington, Mariner, hath this day lodged her petition in said Office, praying for reasons therein stated, that a decree of divorce from bonds of matrimony may be granted her and her said husband.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Abraham Potter, to be and appear at the next Court to be holden at South Kingstown within and for the county of Washington, on the fourth Monday of April next, then and there to show cause (if any he has) why the prayer of said petitioner ought not to be granted.

JAMES BELAH, jun. *Clerk.*

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Tract of excellent LAND, containing about Twenty Acres, fronting on Providence river, and about two miles southerly from Providence Court House, with a very convenient Dwelling House, Barn and other buildings thereon standing, and a well of water near the house and an excellent Fruit Orchard bounded others on all sides.—Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the Subscriber living near said premises.

JOSEPH SHEPHERD.

Plainfield, Feb. 19, 1813.

MUSEUM.

G. WILLIAMS,

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Newport and its vicinity.

THAT he has this day opened a very entertaining MUSEUM, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. TIMOTHY R. PECKHAM, near the State-House, consisting of Nineteen Wax Figures and a number of curiosities, natural and artificial, among which are a number of indian instruments, a shark, a bear, a two-headed calf, one limb without a head, and a large number of shells, skins, birds, &c. too numerous to name in an advertisement.

The Wax Figures are as follows—Thomas Jefferson—Bonaparte—Gen. Hamilton—Turkish Ambassador—Indian Chief—Rhode Island beauty—New-York beauty—Dutch beauty—French beauty—Quaker beauty—Sleeping beauty—Roman priest pardoning the sins of a Non-zealous Father, scolding at his daughter for keeping company with a rake—Daniel Lambert, who weighed 751 lb.—Maria Lambert, his sister.

The Museum will be kept open but a few weeks, and will be open every day (Sunday excepted) from 9 o'clock in the morning, till 10 in the evening. Admittance 25 Cents.—Children half price.—Children under 5 years of age, come with their parents, or with their older brothers or sisters, admitted gratis.

Newport, April 3.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being about to relinquish his present establishment, and contemplating leaving this town, requests all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted, to present their accounts for payment by the 10th inst. All demands not settled by that time, will be left in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

RICHARD BARKER.

Newport, April 1.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

WOOD LAND.

FOR SALE, Two Hundred and Thirty Acres of Land in the town of Troy about 5 miles from Fall River landing mostly of a fine growth of young wood, a small part grass or tillage land, with a small House upon it.—It may be seen by applying to *Mr. Isaiah Borden*, near the premises.

ALSO Also one-third of a tract of about 1000 Acres of undivided land, in Plymouth Woods (so called) near Sandwich, well wooded, which is mostly pitch pine, and within from 2 to 4 miles of a landing either in Barnstable or Buzzard's bay.

ALSO A small FARM in Thetford, Vermont, on the Connecticut River, about 50 Acres, with a large two story House (one barn, &c. almost new, and a very good situation for a Tavern and store.

ALSO, 1500 Acres of new Lands, in lots to suit purchasers, in the town of Bowdoin, District of Maine, only 30 miles north of Portland and on Saco River a very good situation for getting lumber.

ALSO 1000 Acres of Land in Thornton, New-Hampshire, on the head waters of the Merrimack River, and 300 Acres in Troy, Vermont.

The above Lands will be sold very reasonably as part of being sold to close the estate of the late Hon. BENJAMIN BOURNE—apply to

ABEL JONES, *Admr.*
Bristol, March 25th 1813.

Newport, ss.—Clerk's Office, Court of Common Pleas, county of Newport, 16th March, A. D. 1813.

WHEREAS DANIEL SHEFFIELD of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, hath this day filed in said Office his Act of the General Assembly of this State, passed at their October Session, A. D. 1803, granting him the benefit of an Act passed at their session, held [illegible] entitled "[illegible]"—This is therefore to give notice to the said DANIEL SHEFFIELD that he may be and appear at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Newport, within and for the county of Newport, on the second Monday of May next, then and there to nominate Commissioners to whom he may make the effects he is possessed of to appear.

ROBERT TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I, ESTHER, Wife of the subscriber, have left his bed and board without any just cause or provocation, I do hereby caution all persons against trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from this date.

BERIAH H. ARNOLD.

Exeter, March 26, 1813.